



USDA/NASS
New Mexico Field Office

Weekly Ag Update

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Issue 56-37

INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE - SEPTEMBER 11, 2006

Crop Weather Feed Outlook

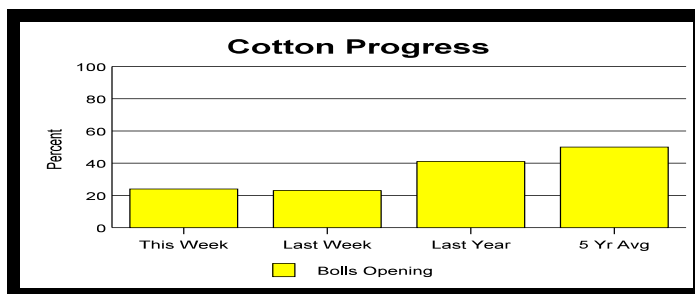
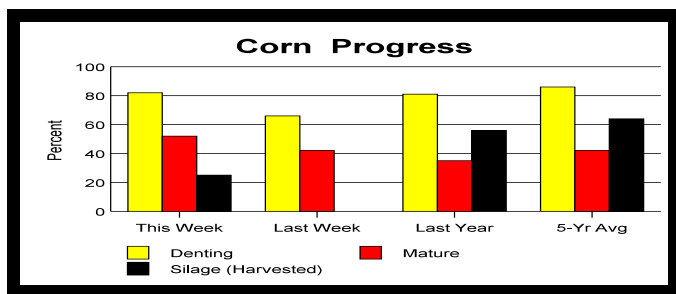
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CROP SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 2006

NEW MEXICO: There were 5.7 days suitable for field work. Topsoil moisture was 5% very short, 13% short, 60% adequate and 22% surplus. Wind damage was 17% light, and 2% moderate. Hail damage was reported as 3% light, 1% moderate and 3% severe. Farmers spent the week harvesting and planting. Alfalfa was reported as 5% very poor, 14% poor, 23% fair, 35% good and 23% excellent with 99% of the fourth cutting complete, 61% of the fifth cutting complete, 9% of the sixth cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum was reported as fair to excellent with 93% headed, 39% coloring and 17% mature. Dry sorghum condition was reported as very poor to good with 44% headed and 16% coloring. Total sorghum condition was reported as 26% very poor, 16% poor, 24% fair, 30% good, and 4% excellent with 61% headed, 24% coloring and 6% mature. Total winter wheat planted was reported at 57%. Peanuts were reported as 4% very poor, 5% poor, 77% fair and 14% good. Lettuce condition was reported as fair to excellent. Apples reported as 25% harvested. Pecan conditions were reported as fair to excellent. Cotton was reported as 3% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 43% good and 16% excellent with 24% bolls opening. Chile condition was reported as 2% very poor, 23% poor, 20% fair, 30% good, and 25% excellent. Green chile was reported as 80% harvested. Corn condition was reported as 4% poor, 8% fair, 57% good, and 31% excellent, with 82% in the dent stage, 52% mature and 25% harvested for silage. Cattle conditions were reported at 1% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 37% good and 26% excellent. Sheep conditions were reported as 12% very poor, 19% poor, 19% fair, 40% good and 10% excellent. Ranges and pastures received more moisture this week, with conditions reported as 5% very poor, 12% poor, 23% fair, 40% good and 20% excellent. Much of the state received some rain, some parts of the state received hail. Ranges and pastures reported as continually improving.

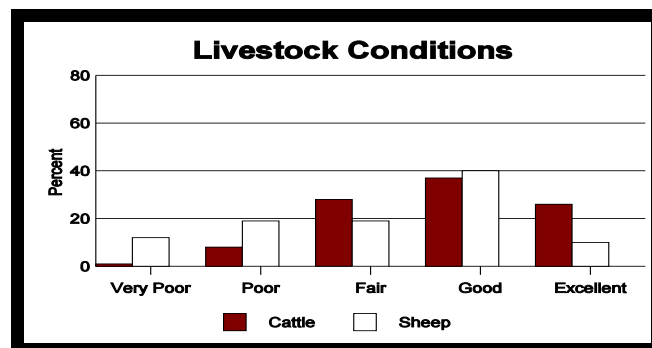
CROP PROGRESS PERCENTAGES WITH COMPARISONS

CROP PROGRESS		This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Average
CHILE	Harvested	80	78	68	73
CORN	Denting	82	66	81	86
CORN	Mature	52	42	35	42
CORN SILAGE	Harvested	25	N/A	56	64
COTTON	Bolls Opening	24	23	41	50
SORGHUM	Headed	61	60	99	89
SORGHUM	Coloring	24	23	39	39
SORGHUM	Mature	6	5	5	3



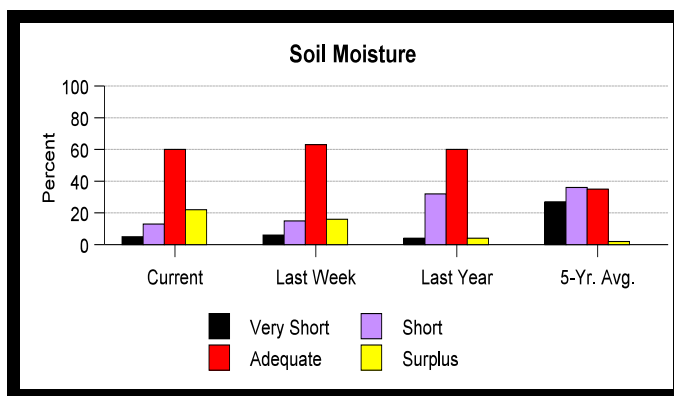
CROP AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION PERCENTAGES

	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Alfalfa	5	14	23	35	23
Apples	---	1	98	1	---
Chile	2	23	20	30	25
Corn	---	4	8	57	31
Cotton	3	6	32	43	16
Lettuce	---	---	25	50	25
Pecans	---	---	11	44	45
Peanuts	4	5	77	14	---
Sorghum (All)	26	16	24	30	4
Cattle	1	8	28	37	26
Sheep	12	19	19	40	10
Range/Pasture	5	12	23	40	20



SOIL MOISTURE PERCENTAGES

	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus
Northwest	9	21	52	18
Northeast	1	4	92	3
Southwest	10	20	32	38
Southeast	3	10	30	57
State Current	5	13	60	22
State-Last Week	6	15	63	16
State-Last Year	4	32	60	4
State-5-Yr Avg.	27	36	35	2



WEATHER SUMMARY

Abundant moisture remained over New Mexico for much of the week, helping to fuel numerous showers and thunderstorms that produced measurable rainfall at all reporting locations. Heaviest precipitation fell during the first half of the week over the southeast, where Roswell, Tatum and Ruidoso all measured over 2 inches of rain. Temperatures for the week averaged a few degrees below normal. Red River reported the first seasonal frost on the 4th.

NEW MEXICO WEATHER CONDITIONS - SEPTEMBER 4 - 10, 2006

Station	Temperature			Precipitation				
	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	09/04 09/10	09/01 09/10	Normal Sept	01/01 09/10	Normal Jan-Sept
Farmington	65.5	85	49	0.81	0.87	0.97	5.60	6.33
Gallup	62.9	82	45	0.53	0.99	1.31	8.91	9.67
Capulin	57.5	71	39	0.91	0.91	2.22	12.60	15.30
Chama	53.8	75	35	0.54	0.96	2.23	14.47	16.13
Johnson Ranch	59.9	81	40	0.18	0.18	1.33	9.27	9.05
Las Vegas	58.2	75	43	0.72	0.72	2.40	14.32	16.27
Los Alamos	58.8	75	46	0.38	0.73	2.12	9.52	15.30
Raton	60.3	75	44	0.78	1.14	1.61	11.82	14.64
Red River	50.4	71	32	0.42	0.95	1.66	16.73	16.69
Santa Fe	61.6	80	46	0.65	1.79	1.51	11.42	11.54
Clayton	63.2	77	49	0.16	0.27	1.77	12.66	13.38
Clovis	67.7	84	54	0.82	1.20	2.16	12.12	14.90
Roy	61.4	77	48	0.87	0.93	1.90	13.19	13.74
Tucumcari	64.8	81	43	1.06	1.53	1.47	13.91	12.45
Grants	61.0	84	41	0.33	0.37	1.56	8.91	8.51
Quemado	56.6	81	36	0.76	1.23	1.73	10.32	11.41
Albuquerque	66.9	81	53	0.54	0.79	1.00	9.53	7.06
Carrizozo	63.6	80	50	1.03	1.33	1.88	9.67	10.12
Socorro	66.0	82	51	1.78	1.85	1.53	10.64	7.37
Gran Quivera	61.8	78	49	0.89	2.23	1.95	15.24	12.74
Moriarty	61.1	82	43	0.51	0.65	1.61	11.80	10.67
Ruidoso	58.8	72	43	2.19	4.50	2.50	25.45	17.53
Carlsbad	69.8	89	57	1.39	5.00	2.75	11.87	10.74
Roswell	67.4	84	54	2.48	3.32	1.87	13.43	10.64
Tatum	65.4	85	54	2.92	7.35	2.36	17.56	13.53
Alamogordo	67.9	83	58	1.32	3.85	1.99	12.93	9.91
Animas	68.9	84	58	0.79	1.67	1.68	9.74	8.76
Deming	69.5	87	54	0.35	1.81	1.63	8.27	8.11
Las Cruces	70.4	86	59	1.11	3.09	1.36	10.17	7.28
T or C	67.1	83	55	0.36	1.13	1.08	8.73	7.67

(T) Trace (-) No Report (*) Correction

All reports based on preliminary data. Precipitation data corrected monthly from official observation forms.

FEED OUTLOOK
USDA, ERS, AUGUST 15, 2006

Feed Grain Supply To Decline From Last Year: U.S. feed grain production in 2006 is forecast at 292 million metric tons, up 5 million from a month ago but down 7 million from 2005. Production is down from last year for all of the individual feed grains. Feed grain supply in 2006/07 is forecast at 351 million tons, up 5 million from last month but down 8 million from 2005/06. Forecast beginning stocks are unchanged from last month, but down 2 million tons from the previous year.

Total feed grain use is projected at 316 million tons in 2006/07, up 1 million tons from last month, and up 13 million from the previous year. The increase is in domestic use, as exports were nearly unchanged. Feed and residual use in 2006/07 is expected to total 161 million metric tons and accounts for 51 percent of total use.

When converted to a September-August marketing year, feed and residual use for the four feed grains plus wheat in 2006/07 is projected to total 166 million tons, nearly unchanged from last month but up 1 percent from 2005/06. Corn is estimated to account for 94 percent of the feed and residual use in 2006/07, unchanged from 2005/06.

The projected index of grain consuming animal units (GCAU) for 2006/07 was down fractionally this month but is up less than 1 percent from 2005/06. There were slight increases in poultry, pork, and dairy, but the decreases in cattle on feed nearly offset these increases. Thus, feed needs by poultry, pork, and dairy are expected to strengthen slightly in 2006/07. The grain used per GCAU in 2006/07 would be 1.80 tons, up from 1.79 tons last month and 2005/06.

Corn Crop Forecast Down 1 Percent From Last Year : Corn production in 2006 is forecast at 10.98 billion bushels, up 236 million from last month and 136 million below last year. This is the first survey-based forecast of the season and reflects August 1 conditions. The average corn yield is forecast at 152.2 bushels per acre, compared with last month's adjusted trend yield of 149 bushels and the actual 2005 yield of 147.9 bushels. If realized, yield would be the second largest on record and production would be the third largest. The August 1 survey data indicate the second-highest ear count on record, behind 2004, for the combined 10 objective yield States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin). The indicated number of ears per acre is higher than last year in all objective yield States, except Kansas and Missouri. Of the 23 States only conducting a farmer-reported survey, 11 States are expecting lower yields than 2005. The largest decreases are expected in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Dakota.

Estimated acres of corn planted and harvested for grain were unchanged this month at 79.4 million planted and 72.1 million harvested, respectively. Plantings are down 3 percent from 2005, and acres harvested for grain are down 4 percent.

Projected ending stocks for 2006/07 increased 155 million bushels from last month but are down 830 million from the previous year. Beginning stocks were unchanged from last month but, even with higher production, supplies declined 190 million bushels from 2005/06. Expected domestic use in 2006/07 is up 590 million bushels because slightly higher animal inventories, less feed and residual available from the other feed grains, and higher yields from trend suggest increased feed and residual use. Corn feed and residual use was raised 75 million bushels this month because of lower sorghum, barley, and oats feed and residual, higher yields, and lower prices. Feed and residual for corn also includes exports to Mexico of cracked or kibbled corn and when importers can't get coupons to import corn, they have increased imports of kibbled corn. Thus with lower U.S. sorghum exports, kibbled corn imports by Mexico may also increase, boosting U.S. residual corn use. Food, seed and industrial uses (up 5 million bushels this month because of the increased high fructose corn sweetener production) are projected to increase, mainly because of increased use to produce ethanol. Projected corn exports are unchanged this month, but up 50 million bushels from 2005/06 because of increased global imports.

With data for the first three-quarters of the 2005/06 crop year now available, no changes in use were made this month. Minor changes were made in the third quarter data to true up imports and exports, which changed feed and residual. In addition late last month, the Census Bureau released trade revisions for last year which, caused minor changes in the trade data and corresponding changes in feed and residual use.

With increased corn supplies, the forecast price for 2006/07 is \$2.15-\$2.55 per bushel, compared with last month's \$2.25-\$2.65. In 2005/06, the season-average price received by farmers is expected to be \$1.99.

Sorghum Crop Forecast Down 25 Percent From Last Year : The first survey-based forecast for sorghum indicates production of 296 million bushels in 2006, down 54 million from last month and down 98 million from last year. Plantings and area to be harvested for grain were unchanged from last month. Yields are forecast at 55.8 bushels per acre, down 10 bushels from the earlier projection based on a trend yields (1996-2005, excluding 2002), and down almost 13 bushels from 2005.

Supplies were raised 1,000 bushels because of increased imports but use was unchanged in 2005/06 this month, so 2006/07 beginning stocks were essentially unchanged. Sorghum supplies in 2006/07 are down 54 million bushels from last month and down 104 million bushels from 2005/06 because of the lower production.

Given lower production, total use of sorghum in 2006/07 is expected to be down 50 million bushels from last month. Feed and residual use was lowered 25 million bushels this month and would be down 65 million from the estimated use for 2005/06. Exports were lowered 20 million bushels this month, and are down 30 million from the forecasted 195 million bushels in 2005/06.

In the 2005/06 marketing year, prices received by farmers for sorghum are expected to average \$1.78 per bushel, 89 percent of the projected corn price but up from 87 percent in 2004/05. Prices in 2006/07 are projected at \$1.95-\$2.35, 91-92 percent of the corn price.

All Hay Production To Decrease: All hay production in 2006 is forecast at 142 million tons, down 8 million from 2005 because of lower yield than last year. The all-hay yield is expected to be 2.27 tons per acre, down from 2.44 tons per acre in 2005. Harvested acres are unchanged from last month at 62.7 million acres, up from 61.6 million last year.

Alfalfa hay production, at 71 million tons, decreased 4.6 million tons from 2005. Forecast yields are 3.18 tons per acre, down from 3.38 tons in 2005. Harvested area is 22.4 million acres, unchanged from June but up fractionally from 2005.

Other hay production is forecast at 71.1 million tons, down 3.7 million from last year. Yields are expected to average 1.77 tons per acre, vs. 1.91 tons last year. Harvested area at 40.3 million acres, is up from 39.3 million in 2005.

Roughage consuming animal units (RCAUs) in 2006/07 are estimated to be up nearly 2 percent from 2005/06. With hay production down and RCAUs up, hay supply per RCAU is 2.23 tons, compared with 2.47 tons in 2005/06.

The weighted average price received by farmers for all hay was \$98.00 per ton in 2005/06, up from \$92.00 in 2004/05. The alfalfa hay price in 2005/06 was \$106.00 per ton, compared with \$98.60 in 2004/05. The weighted average price received by farmers for hay other than alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures was \$76.00 per ton in 2005/06, up from \$74.60 in 2004/05.